

and southern limits of the range, but many of the intervening sections are little collected and very poorly known. When such a study can be undertaken and completed by a thoroughly competent botanist, and his identifications checked by specialists, we shall have a work of the most fundamental significance to all discussions of Pacific Coast phyto-geography.—L. CONSTANCE, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

**MISTLETOE ON PERSIMMON.** A few years ago there was established at the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, a variety collection of the persimmon consisting mainly of *Diospyros Kaki*, but also containing a few trees of *D. virginiana* and *D. Lotus*. In January, 1939, I noticed on the bare branches of all three species the evergreen leaves of a mistletoe, identified by Dr. Carl Wolf, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, as *Phoradendron longispicum* Trel. Forty-four of the 205 trees in the planting were affected. In January, 1940, mistletoe was found on sixty trees of the collection. Apparently the seeds were brought by birds such as the linnet and cedar waxwing, which find both mistletoe berries and persimmons a welcome addition to their winter diet.

Fig trees in an adjacent orchard are free from mistletoe, the fruit maturing earlier in the season than the persimmon. Mistletoe is commonly found on soft-wood trees such as willow, poplar, and buckeye, and sometimes on fruit trees such as the walnut. In 1910 Bray reported *Phoradendron flavescens* on *Diospyros virginiana* in Texas (Bray, W. L. The mistletoe pest in the south-west. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Pl. Ind. Bull. 166: 7-33. 1910.).

A rather diligent survey failed to show any mistletoe infestation on indigenous trees in the immediate vicinity of the Citrus Experiment Station or on any of the numerous ornamental plants and fruit trees on the Station grounds with the exception of the persimmon. Apparently the mistletoe seeds reach these persimmon trees in profusion; they find the rough bark a suitable place for germination and the wood a favorable host for the haustoria.—IRA J. CONDIT, Citrus Experiment Station, University of California, Riverside.

**A NEW LOCALITY FOR SALVIA EREMOSTACHYA JEPSON.** *Salvia Vaseyi* (Porter) Parish is both abundant and conspicuous at the mouth of Hellhole Canyon west of Borego, San Diego County, California. In 1939 the author found there a hybrid with *S. apiana*, although that species was nowhere in the vicinity, usually being found much higher. It was noted, however, that the topography, soil and vegetation of the south wall of the canyon were very similar to those of Indian Canyon, the type locality of *S. eremostachya*. Search was made therefore for both *S. apiana* Jepson and *S. eremostachya* but was unsuccessful. Returning during the present

season, a hybrid was found which could only be interpreted as originating between *S. Vaseyi* and *S. eremostachya*. This was found at the very floor of the canyon adjacent to a lone juniper, not far from the end of the road. Search was accordingly made in the draw above the juniper and was rewarded by the finding of several plants of the second parent about an eighth of a mile up the slope at the lower margin of the juniper belt proper. There were apparently no others in the immediate vicinity. The range of *S. eremostachya*, is accordingly extended to a fourth station approximately eight miles south of the type locality, extending the whole range to an airline distance of approximately twenty-five miles. It may be noted also that the conformation of the corolla of this species is strongly suggestive of that of *S. carduacea*.—CARL EPLING, Department of Botany, University of California, Los Angeles.

Dr. Carl W. Sharsmith, formerly of the Department of Botany, State College of Washington, Pullman, has accepted a position as Instructor in Botany at the University of Minnesota.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL SOCIETY

March 14, 1940. Meeting, 2093 Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, at 7:45 p. m. The First Vice-President, Dr. G. Ledyard Stebbins, Jr., occupied the chair. Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed, Professor of Botany and Director of the University Botanical Garden, University of California, Berkeley, spoke on, "University of California Botanical Expeditions in South America." The address was illustrated by exceptionally fine colored films.

April 18, 1940. Meeting, 2093 Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, at 7:45 p. m. The First Vice-President, Dr. G. Ledyard Stebbins, Jr., presided over an informal "live plants and specimens meeting". Among the participating exhibitors were the following: Mr. Ernest Ball, stem-apices of palms; Dr. Norman C. Boke, phyllodes of *Acacia* and areoles of cacti; Drs. Jens Clausen, D. D. Keck and William Hiesey, *Layia* hybrids; Mr. A. A. Beetle, living Cyperaceae; Miss Alice Eastwood, cultivated plants from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa; Mr. Louis L. Edmunds, cultivated shrubs; Mr. F. W. Gould, flowers and fruit of *Camassia*; Dr. A. W. Herre, lichens; Mr. H. E. McMinn, cultivated shrubs, chiefly Proteaceae; Mr. John L. Morrison, living South American plants grown from seed obtained by the expeditions, and herbarium and cytological material of *Streptanthus*; Dr. Palmer Stockwell, refrigerated pines; Dr. Helen Marr Wheeler and Mr. James Walters, living plants, herbarium specimens and photographs of *Nicotiana*; Mr. Jack Whitehead, succulents from Mexico and the southwestern United States.—L. CONSTANCE, Secretary.